THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1076.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Asparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graising land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND* executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction. The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf. Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash. James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar.14.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.



RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the seventh day of November last, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle statue, not very black, has a large full jaw head, coarse voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock kneed; had on when he went away an old blue short coat, a double breasted drab cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched. As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himself with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, last fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle statue. I understand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her.—I will give twenty dollars to any person that will deliver the said Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Chesterfield, Jan. 27, 1803. f

N. B. It is probable the above mentioned fellow may be about Petersburg as he has been seen going that way. H. R.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed. As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay* living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, or the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Virginia:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or. of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs,

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton, and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 28th inst. (being court day) at King William courthouse,

4 or 5 likely Negroes.

Likewise, will be offered for sale at West Point, on Thursday the 10th of March next,

2 other likely Negroes.

JAMES JONHSON, } *Commissioners.*
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, }

February 1, 1803.

I SHALL depart for the western country on the 5th of next month.—Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to depoit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commissions and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance even for his best friends.

GEORGE CLARK.

February 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from this state, requests those having demands against him to call for payment. Those indebted to him will see the necessity of making immediate payment.

ASHER MARX.

Manchester, Feb. 1st, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all perſons having claims againſt the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his eſtate ſince his death, are earneſtly requeſted to have them properly authenticated and made known to the adminiſtrator, without loſs of time; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are ſolicited to come forward to ſettle and pay their reſpective debts.

S. JONES, *Adminiſtrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 10th day of this preſent month (February,) at the Union Tavern, in this City, I ſhall proceed to ſell, by public auction, upon ſix months credit, for bond and approved ſecurity, all the unincumbered

Perſonal Eſtate

of Mr. Wm. Booker, dec'd.

CONSISTING of ſome very good Feather Beds and Furniture, with a variety of other good and uſeful Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſeveral good Cows, one Horſe, ſome Timbers for building, &c. &c. and for all ſums, for purchaſers under five dollars, Caſh will be required.

S. JONES, *Adminiſtrator of* William Booker, Dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803.

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ſhip Kilſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. eawtf

David Roſs, *Plaintiff,* AGAINST George Payne, *Defendant.* } In the high court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict.

IN obedience to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict, pronounced on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the ſaid cauſe: We, the ſurviving truſtees and commiſſioners will expoſe at public auction, for ready money, at Col. George Payne's Tavern, in Goochland county, on Wedneſday the twenty-third day of February next,

Thirty-four Slaves,

conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, or ſo many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of three hundred and ten pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence half penny, with intereſt thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the ſecond day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, with the coſts of the ſuit and all the neceſſary expences in carrying the ſaid decree into execution.

The ſlaves are ſaid to be very valuable, and the ſale will be continued day by day until a ſufficient ſum is raiſed to ſatisfy the decree. Our duty requires that the money be paid at the ſpot and time of ſale. Purchaſers will therefore come prepared.

Tho. T. Bates.
John Shelton.

Goochland County, Jan. 24, 1803. } 3w.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the 1ſt March next, and as they are deſirous of making a cloſe of their concerns as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, they offer for ſale the following property:

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, oppoſite the Union Tavern, at preſent occupied by them as a ſtore and dwelling.—

A L S O,

A LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Manchester, upon which is a ſtore and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

They likewiſe offer on reaſonable terms for Caſh or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolſcap and Poſt Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glaſs Tumblers, in ſmall boxes.	Caſtile Soap.
Flemiſh Sheeting.	

And an aſſortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samſon M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

In the matter of *Iſaac McPherſon,* A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Iſaac McPherſon, Merchant, of the county of Prince William; are deſired to attend at the Commiſſioners office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts eſtate and effects, compounding, ſubmiting to arbitration or otherwiſe agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto: By requeſt of the aſſignees. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners Office, Richmond, February 1, 1803.

*** Propoſals have recently been iſſued by *John D. Burk,* of Peterſburg, for publiſhing "*An Hiſtory of the Commonwealth of Virginia, from its firſt ſettlement to the preſent day.*" A ſubſcription paper is lodged at this office, to which thoſe deſirous of patronizing the work may affix their ſignatures. No money will be required until the delivery of the firſt volume.

Notice.

LETTERS of adminiſtration upon the eſtate of Mongo Roy, jun. dec'd. late of this city, are this day granted the ſubſcriber by the worſhipful court of Henrico county; perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them at my office in this city without delay. Thoſe indebted are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment.

Thomas Wilſon.

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1803.

Broker & Commiſſion office.

THE ſubſcriber having taken the houſe oppoſite to Mr. John Strobia, is prepared himſelf with neceſſary Lumber Houſes, for the purpoſe of receiving Goods on Storeage and Commiſſion; and hereby begs leave to inform maſters of Veſſels and planters, as well as the public in general, that he will receive Goods or produce on Storage, and for ſale on moderate Commiſſion.

M. A. Myers.

February 7, 1803.

N. B. The late copartnery of Iſaac Delyon and Co. was diſſolved on the firſt inſtant. M. A. Myers.

NOTICE
In the caſe of *Mansfield Watkins,* A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the U. Sates," hath been awarded and iſſed againſt Manſfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and diſtrict of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the preſent month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tueſday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commiſſioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the houſe lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Eſq. on the croſs ſtreet leading to the baſin, and then and there make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, when and where the creditors of the ſaid bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe an aſſignee or aſſignees of his eſtate and effects, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE
In the caſe of *James Thompſon,* A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Tueſday Evening, January 18.

Mr. S. SMITH offered, in the houſe of Repreſentatives, the following reſolution, which was adopted:

Reſolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire whether any and what alterations are neceſſary in the act for recording and regiſtering ſhips and veſſels of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwiſe.

The houſe went into committee of the whole upon ſeveral bills of a private and local nature.

Two meſſages in writing were received from the Preſident of the United States.

One of them containing a report from the Secretary at war relative to Indian trading houſes and other Indian affairs. Referred to the committee appointed on ſo much of the Preſident's meſſage as relates to our concerns with the Indian tribes.

The other the Speaker ſtated to be of a *confidential nature*, upon which the galleries were cleared, and the houſe remained for a conſiderable time with cloſed doors.

No buſineſs of importance was done after the doors were opened.

PRESIDENTIAL PROJECT,

For the erection of a Dry Dock, "within which our preſent veſſels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the ſun."

Waſhington, Jan. 20.

Yeſterday the report of the committee to whom was referred ſo much of the Preſident's Meſſage as relates to our navy yards and the building of docks, was taken up in committee of the whole houſe. The ſelect committee reported two reſolutions, one that ſuitable ſheds ought to be erected at the different navy yards for the preſervation of timber and other materials for ſhipbuilding; and another that a dry dock ought to be conſtructed at the navy yard in Waſhington, capable of containing 12 frigates, for the purpoſe of laying up dry and under cover from the ſun the ſhips belonging to the navy.

Theſe reſolutions being under conſideration, a motion was made that the committee riſe, report progreſs and aſk leave to ſit again, Gen. S. Smith ſaid if the motion obtained he ſhould then move to poſtpone the further conſideration of the ſubject to the fourth Monday in November next. Mr. *Smilie* was in favour of the motion for the committee to riſe. He ſaid that projects of that kind always coſt vaſtly more in the execution than the firſt eſtimates. There was no doubt in his mind, that if the thing was attempted, it would coſt the United States *millions* of dollars.

By this time it became perfectly apparent that the democrats were heartily ſick and aſhamed of their preſident's project, and were deſirous of putting it aſleep in the ſhorteſt way poſſible.

Dr. EUSTIS made a very ſenſible and convincing ſpeech upon the impolicy of attempting the meaſure recommended by the preſident. He thought it capable of demonſtration, that the mode propoſed of laying up the ſhips, inſtead of preſerving, would deſtroy them. The dampneſs and warmth of the dock would corrode the copper and iron, and occaſion the wood to rot much faſter than when lying in the water. The weight of the ſhips alſo, and the ſhrinkage of ſome parts more than others would be in danger of, cruſhing them to pieces by an unuſual preſſure upon particular parts.—Beſides, if an attempt of the kind were to be made he thought this an improper place to make it. It ought to be in the neighbourhood of ſome city where workmen and materials could be eaſily procured. Inſtead of ſuch a project, which would involve the government in vaſt expenſe be wiſhed to ſee a common dry dock conſtructed in ſome ſuitable and convenient place for the purpoſe of *repairing* ſhips. Such a dock he ſaid might be completed for 10,000 dollars, and perhaps for a leſs ſum. He ſtated it as a fact of which he had been aſſured upon competent authority, that one of our ſhips of war might be fitted out, navigated acroſs the Atlantic, and new coppered in one of the dry docks in England for leſs money than ſhe could be coppered in the United States, owing to the want of a dry dock in this country. As ſome of our ſhips muſt ſoon want repairing, he thought it of the utmoſt importance that a meaſure of this kind ſhould be ſpeedily adopted, as he believed that the repair of a ſingle ſhip would coſt the government more than the conſtruction of ſuch a dock.

Gen. S. Smith made ſome remarks upon the advantages of the ſituation at Waſhington for the erection of ſuch a work as that propoſed by the preſident, but he thought this not the *preciſe time* for undertaking it. He conſidered the country as on the eve of a war, and thought that whatever money could be ſpared ought to be expended in making preparation for that event.

Mr. Rutledge hoped the committee would not immediately riſe. As the ſubject formed ſo prominent a feiture in the preſident's meſſage, he wiſhed to hear it properly diſcuſſed and to have it diſpoſed of in ſome way or other.

After a few other obſervations from different gentlemen, the committee roſe, reported progreſs and obtained leave to ſit again.

This day the houſe again went into a committee of the whole upon the ſame ſubject, and adopted the firſt reſolution and appropriated 50,000 dollars for the purpoſe,

The ſecond reſolution coming under conſideration, Gen. S. Smith moved that the committee riſe. He ſaid if they ſhould conſent to riſe he ſhould vote, in the houſe, againſt giving the committee leave to ſit again.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid he was oppoſed to the motion for riſing. As to the project of a dry dock, as propoſed by the preſident, he had rather thought it a viſionary ſcheme originating in the philoſophy of the preſent day. He might be miſtaken—but he thought that appeared to be the general ſentiment of the houſe. He wiſhed, however, that the committee would beſtow ſo much attention upon the ſubject as to go into a conſideration of it, in which caſe he would offer ſuch amendments to the reſolution as would anthoriſe the preſident to conſtruct either here or in ſome more ſuitable place, a dry dock for the repairing of veſſels. Such a meaſure he thought highly expedient, and indeed, extremely neceſſary. For this he ſhould vote againſt the motion.

After a diſcuſſion of a few minutes, the committee roſe reported their agreement to the firſt reſolution and aſked leave to ſit again upon the ſecond.

Gen. S. Smith hoped that leave would not be given. He had before ſtated that he did not think, in the preſent ſituation of the country, that it was a proper time for acting upon a project of that kind. He hoped it would be allowed to paſs off for the preſent.

Mr. Griſwold hoped the committee would have leave to ſit again. The preſident of the United States, at the opening of the ſeſſion, had informed the houſe, that "another year has come around, and finds us ſtill bleſſed with *peace and* FRIENDSHIP ABROAD, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, and burdens lightened; yet income ſufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example." Mr. Griſwold ſaid no change had ſince taken place, and of conſequence we muſt ſtill be in the ſame happy ſituation, "bleſſed with *peace* and *friendſhip* abroad." This, then, he thought the proper time to act upon a ſubject of that nature. A time of peace and *friendſhip* abroad is the only time in which improvements upon our national ſyſtem can readily be made. He thought, therefore, that the committee ought to have leave to ſit again, in order that ſome proviſion might be made for erecting a dry dock ſuitable for the repairing of our ſhips of war. He ſaid, the fact ſtated yeſterday by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, (Mr. Euſtis) muſt have great weight upon the mind of every member of the houſe, namely, that one of our ſhips could be ſent to England and repaired for leſs money than it could be done here, owing to the want of a dry dock in this country.

Mr. Bacon ſaid, he ſhould vote againſt giving leave to the committee to ſit again. He did not think this a proper time to vote for expending a million of money, and probably more, for the purpoſe of making an experiment upon a project, the ſucceſs of which, to ſay the leaſt, was extremely problematical. It was of no conſequence to him with whom the project originated, nor by whom it had been recommended—he conſidered it as a project for expending *millions* of dollars of the public money, and the meaſure having been recommended by the preſident was no argument with him why he ſhould vote for it.

Mr. Dana ſaid if the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts choſe to conſider this as a viſionary project calculated to ſwallow up an expenditure of millions, he ſhould not conteſt the point with him. If, however, he could be convinced that an expenditure of half a million or of twice the ſum would anſwer the purpoſe of preſerving the ſhips of the navy from decay, he ſhould for himſelf, have no heſitation about voting for the expenditure. But, however this might be, there were three objects propoſed by the Preſident. It was propoſed to make proviſion both for *building* and *repairing* as well as for *preſerving* veſſels. He thought the committee ſhould have leave to ſit again, in order that they might determine whether they would not act at leaſt upon ſome part of the recommendation of the Preſident.

Mr. Mitchell thought it beſt that leave ſhould not be given to the committee to ſit again. He ſtated the reaſons which operated with him againſt the meaſure propoſed by the Preſident, and ſaid if the houſe ſhould think proper to refuſe leave to the committee to ſit again, he would afterwards propoſe a reſolution which he thought would meet the wiſhes of the gentlemen. This reſolution he read.

The queſtion was then taken and leave to the committee to ſit again, was unanimouſly *refuſed*.

Mr. Mitchell then offered the following reſolution:

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the uſefulneſs, and propriety of conſtructing a dry dock at either of the public navy yards for the building and repair of the public ſhips of war, and to report by bill or otherwiſe.

Mr. Euſtis declared himſelf in favor of the reſolution.

Mr. Thatcher thought it would be better not to limit the enquiry of the committee to the navy yards, but to make the reſolution general ſo that the committee might be at liberty to fix upon ſuch a place as in their opinion would be moſt advantageous. For this purpoſe he moved to amend the reſolution, by inſerting after the words "*navy yards*" the words "*or elſe where within the United States.*" The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dawſon thought the reſolution altogether improper. He ſuppoſed that the houſe, by refuſing leave to the committee to ſit again, had expreſſed their determination to do nothing further on the ſubject, and of courſe, that the introduction of this reſolution was nothing more than the renewal of a queſtion which had juſt been decided. This he ſuppoſed to be a reſolution about dry docks, and the houſe had decided that they would not act further upon the ſubject of dry docks.

Mr. Goddard moved to amend the reſolution by ſtriking out the word "*dry,*" and inſerting after the word "*dock*" the words "*or docks,*" ſo as to make the reſolution read "*the propriety of conſtructing a dock or docks*" &c. He ſaid he made this motion becauſe he found that the expreſſion, "*dry dock,*" ſeemed to excite an unpleaſant ſenſation in the minds of ſome gentlemen on the otherſide of the houſe. By an unfortunate aſſociation, it appeared to excite the idea of the preſident's project of a dry dock for laying up ſhips for preſervation, which gentlemen had conſidered, and as he thought, had very properly conſidered, as an expenſive and viſionary ſcheme. For the purpoſe of removing the cauſe of that aſſociation he made the motion. The amendment was carried.

After ſome further converſation, not material to the queſtion, the reſolution was adopted and a committee appointed.

From the CITY GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. FRENEAU & WILLIAMS,

IN a Charleſton publication, I obſerve, that the elegant epiſtolary writings of the celebrated Junius, are aſcribed by the literary Mr. Heron to the pen of Mr. Dunning, the late lord Aſhburton. Having been educated in England, and paſſing ſome years there after attaining manhood, I had an opportunity of learning the traits of certain eminent characters. Of this law-luminary I had ſome knowledge, long before he was ennobled; as his reſidence, when on the circuit, was with an affluent and amiable family, in one of the principal cities in that kingdom with whom I was intimate. Mildneſs, meekneſs, benevolence and extreme ſenſibility ſtrongly characteriſed him. I was preſent when he preſided in his new capacity of recorder, on the trial of a criminal for his life, and in awarding the ſolemn ſentence of death, his eyes were effuſed with tears, and his tongue could ſcarcely articulate. He was apparently unambitious, and his deportment denoted a mind obnoxious to ſtate intrigues, and intermeddling overtly or otherwiſe with perſons of elevated rank. I cannot, therefore,

hifitate in difcarging belief of Mr. Dunning being involved in this hitherto inexplicable authorfhip and cloud of obfcurity.

A friend who was connected with fome perfons of diftinction, gave me information which caufed impreffions of a different kind. He told me in London, in the month of Auguft, 1773, that the piece of Junius I read in that day's paper, was the laft I would fee of his writing, as he had the beft authority for aferting, that his political career was at an end. I expreffed my regret that Junius, who feemed the offfprings of virtue, and wrote in love of virtue's caufe, fhould, to an admiring world, be filenced by a bribe. He added, "I know that he is bought off." *Humanum eft errare!* I faw fcribblings afterwards under the fignature of Junius, but they were the bickerings of a pfeudo Junius, and every thing fince that period has wanted the *anteriora nota*—the genuine ftamp.

While I was in England, a fingular interview occurred one morning between two gentlemen in St. James's park. One of them, the honorable Mr. Hamilton, afked his acquaintance whether he had read Junius's addrefs to the fovereign, who anfwered that he had not yet feen the papers. Mr. H. obferved, that he was pointedly fevere, more fo than ufual, and recited the fubftance.—This exciting curiofity, his friend replied, that he would call at Woodfall's, (I think he was the printer) that he might have the fatisfrction of reading it before dinner. But, on a paper being handed him, and obferving no fuch publication, haftily faid, he wanted Junius's laft letter to the king. The typographer replied, that he had it, but it was yet only in manufcript; that it came too late the preceding evening, the paper being then in prefs, but that it would certainly appear in the morning. The gentleman retired without a comment, and the next morning was not a little furprifed to find feveral fentences *verbatim* as Mr. Hamilton had recited them. This was whifpered about, and it is notorious, that Mr. H. was foon accommodated with fplendid apartments in St. James's old palace, and generally thought had an *extra* participation in the largeffes of the crown. At that day, it was adjudged an ecclairciffement, and the modern Roman difcovered in the perfon of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton. He was known to be an excellent fcholar, and elegant writer, and adverfe to the ruling adminiftration.

If you think thefe remarks will have a tendency to remove erroneous impreffions, you may infert them in your patriotic, chafte and valuable paper. CAROLINIENSIS.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1803

DISTRICT *of* RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Maryland, Byan,	N. York.
Schooner Anna, Britton,	Do.
Schooner Pearl, Thompfon,	Do.

—CLEARED—

Schooner Alphia, Luce,	Bofton.
Brig Dolphin, Rotch,	Do.
Schooner Enoch, Blefs,	Philadelphia.
Schooner Rifing Sun, Hower,	Bofton.

The Editor of the Aurora, who fports with every circumftance, that is degrading to the dignity of this country, makes a jeft of a late infult which has been offered to the American flag by gen. La Croffe, the Governor of Gaudaloupe. By the orders of this Frenchman, three negroes were put forcibly on board the brig Argo of Boftan, whom he wifhed to get rid of. Two of them were chiefs in the late difturbances in that ifland, and the other a fervant. On the arrival of the Argo at Boftan, the captain made a depofition on the fubject, in confequence of which the Attorney General of Maffachufetts, laid a detailed account of the affair before the governor and council, who have concluded to fend the documents to the fenators and repreffentatives in congrefs. Duane however, in his ufual humour, feems to look upon the whole tranfaction as an innocent frolic. The circumftance of ftopping an American veffel at fea, and compelling the captain to obey the dictates of a French Governor, appears by the Aurora to be nothing more than common civility. It is true he does not fay fo in expreis terms, but this is the only inference which can be drawn from his remarks.

THOMAS PAINE.

This celebrated infidel, has addreffed a fifth letter to the citizens of the United States. But he has deferted his ufual fubjects; he neither aflails the chriftian ear by blafphemy, fhocks the feelings of Americans by abufing the illuftrious Waffhington, or amufes us by relating his adventures in France. He has entered into quite a different path of politics; he comes forward as the champion of the Clinton Band, of the Hero De Witt, who knows how to fire a piftol and then to runaway.

Thomas Paine has however the policy to conceal the *honorable* name of the New-York Senator, although from the nature of his letter, we have little doubt but a formal treaty, offenfive and defenfive, has been entered into; between the author of Common Senfe and the *worthy* Clintonians. Thomas Paine will of courfe fupercede the Manchefter Hatter, in the command of the Clintonian Artillery of flander. The latter with his companions the Deputy Attorney General, and citizen Wortman, will probably now, be only employed in the capacity of Powder Monkeys to charge the cannon of democracy for Tom Paine.

Thomas in general begins his letters with fome moral fentiment, to ferve as a bait for gulling the credulous and the ignorant. He practifes the fame fineffe in his preface to the Clintonian politics: "It is always the intereft of a far greater part (fays Tom) of the nation, to have a thing right than to have it wrong; and therefore in a country whofe government is founded on the fyftem of election and repreffentation, the fate of every party is decided by its principles." This is a propofition the truth of which, no republican will difpute. Had Tom's letter been limited to this fingle fentence, he might have boafted that he had once in his life, hit upon a publication neither offenfive to morals or religion; but he immediately after proceeds to unfold the object of his fifth addrefs:—"Mr. Burr has been accufed of intriguing to obtain the prefidency.—Whether this charge be fubftantiated or not, makes little or no part of the purpofe of this letter. There is a point of much higher importance to attend to, than any thing that relates to the individual Mr. Burr; for the great point is, not whether Mr. Burr, has intrigued, but whether the legiflature has intrigued with him?"—Paine here aflumes a different ground from Cheetham; as he no doubt perceives the latter has been completely driven from the poft, on the ftrength of which he relied, and is now upon the precipice of deftruction. To fave the Clintonians, Paine with a vaft deal of ingenuity fhifts the charge from Burr to the federalifts; he feems indifferent what may be the fate of the Vice Prefident, provided he can, by this ftratagem refcue the adherents of Clinton from the infamy which they have incurred.

The following fentence in Mr. Ogden's letter to Doctor Irvine, forms the materials of the battery by which Tom Paine flatters himfelf he may be able to crufh into atoms all the opponents of the prefent adminiftration. "When about to return from Waffhingon two or three members of Congrefs, of the federal party, fpoke to me of their views as to the election of a prefident, defiring me to converfe with Col. Burr on the fubject, and to afcertain whether he would enter into terms; on my return to New York, I called on Col. Burr, and communicated the above to him. He explicitly declined the explanation, and did neither propofe nor agree to any terms."

It will be recollected that Mr. Jefferfon and Mr. Burr had an equal number of votes, or in other words, that they both had an equal fhare of the confidence of the citizens in the United States. Whoever of the two was elected ought therefore to have been equally acceptable to the anti-federal party. The federalifts were oppofed to Mr. Jefferfon as they were acquainted with his political character, which did not accord with their principles; but they were ftrangers to Mr. Burr. It was therefore a duty which they owed their conftituents to make themfelves acquainted with Mr. Burr's politics before they decided on an election, that was to make either the one or the other the firft magiftrate of the Union. For this purpofe they fent a confidential perfon to converfe with Mr. Burr on the fubject, but Mr. Burr declined an explanation, probably from the idea that he himfelf was an improper perfon to fatisfy the federalifts on thofe points which they were defirous to be explained; although no doubt, he muft have feen the propriety of their obtaining information in fome other way; and if he referred them to a friend, as the Clintonian editor fays, he acted as every candid man fhould have done, fo circumftanced. How great an abfurdity then is it for Paine to fay, that if Mr. Burr had been elected, "every form, principle and intention of the conftitution would have been violated; and inftead of a Prefident, it would have a mute, a fort of image, hand bound and tongue tied, the dupe and flave of a party, placed on the theatre of the United States and acting the farce of Prefident." Paine himfelf knows the fophiftry of fuch reafoning which he has twifted together to gratify the palate of a certain ambitious fenator. To ufe a fimilar mode of expreffion, Paine in this inftance has condefcended to act the part of an Automaton, hand bound and tongue tied, at the fervice of his new patron.

"The country (continues Paine) has been impofed upon, and the real culprits are but few; and as it is neceffary for the peace, harmony and honor of the Union, to feparate the deceiver from the deceived, the betrayer from the betrayed, that men who once were friends, and that in the worft of times, fhould be friends again, it is neceffary, as a beginning, that this dark buffinefs be brought to a full inveftigation. We neither perceive intricacy or darknefs in Mr. Ogden's letter, but we fee a vaft deal of intricacy and darknefs, covering intrigue and deceit, in Paine's and in this laft fentence in particular. Probably a fixth letter may throw fome new light on the coalition between Thomas Paine and the Clintonians.

The philofophic barber who fhaved De Witt Clinton has been for fome time fecretary to W. S. Pennington; but we do not know whether the letter addreffed by Pennington to the editors of the American Citizen was penned by the mafter or the fecretary. It favours fomething of both, containing the hypocrify of the counfellor, and the ambiguous phrafeology of *little foap-fuds*, the celebrated *fufus natura*.

Tom Paine fays, *like will always produce its like.* There are many exceptions to this rule. We never heard of any of nature's productions bearing a refemblance to Tom Paine, except Cheetham and Duane, and it is not probable that thefe three patriots are related in any other refpect, but in infamy and impudence.

Were Tom Paine difpofed to wed a fecond time, could the United States furnifh him with a fuitable companion, fuch a bride as would give to light another Tom—fimilar to the author of the Age of Reafon?

The Vice Prefident and the Man of the Moon.—A confpiracy of a moft alarming nature, is reported to have been detected by the Clintonians, between Mr. Burr and the Man of the Moon. The Prefident of the Moon, and the Vice Prefident of the United States, it appears, had planned a fcheme of burying in ruins, after the rife of Congrefs, the philofopher of Monticello and all his apparatus. The manner in which this daring project was to be accomplifhed furpaffes even the ingenuity of the attempt of William Weathers to rob the Charleffon Bank. The Prefident of the Moon intended to take his ftation on the fummit of Mount Leibnitz, the higheft mountain of that fatellite, while Timothy Green and Mathew L. Davis were to repair to Charleffon, and William P. Van Nefs and Marfhall Swartwout to Bunker Hill, near Boffon. On a certain day, at the very inftant when the Moon croffed the meridian of Monticello, a lunar cable was to be thrown down to Green and Davis, and another to Van Nefs and Swartwout, by means of which thefe confpirators were to guide the fatellite fo as to graze gently along the beautiful villa of Monticello—

Nil mortalibus arduum eft.
Colum ipfum petimus ftultitia: neque
Per noftrum patimur feelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

Fire.—On Saturday evening the floor of one of the rooms in the houfe of Mr. Rootes was difcovered to be on Fire. It was occafioned by the injudicious ftructure of one of the vents, which is made to pafs in an horizontal direction under the floor, and which caught fire by lighting the chimney in order to clear the foot.—No practice deferves more the notice of the corporation than the mode adopted of cleaning the chimnies of the houfes of Richmond. Had this fire not been accidentally difcovered, not only the houfe of Mr. Rootes, but probably the whole ftreet would have been burnt to the ground. Were the inhabitants to fubfcribe an annual trifle to profeffed chimney fweepers, every danger of this fort would be avoided, and their vents would always be kept clean, and free from the filth which daily accumulates by fire.

It is with pleafure we find that the fenate have received the memorials of the ex-judges difplaced by the repeal of the judiciary law, in a very different manner from the houfe of repreffentatives. By the latter thofe memorials were rejected by the vote of a domineering majority; but the following were the proceedings of the fenate on that important bufinefs:

In Senate of the United States,

January 28th, 1803.

Mr. Morris, from the committee to whom was referred the memorials of judges Baffet, Benfon, Bourne, Griffith, Litchcock, Key, Magill, Smith, Taylor, Tilghman and Woolcott,

Reported,

That the petitioners were judges of certain courts, inferior to the fupreme court, conftituted by an act of the 13th February, 1801, and duly commiffioned to hold their offices during good behaviour.

That while holding and exercifing their offices, an act was paffed on the 8th of March laft, to repeal the faid act of the 13th of February, 1801, and transfer the duties of the faid judges from them to others.

That a queftion has arifen, whether, by reafon of the premifes, the faid petitioners are deprived of their offices.

That this queftion depending on the conftruction of the laws and conftitution of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the fenate.

The committee, therefore, conceive it improper either to give reafons or expreis opinions; but they confider it as a queftion of high and ferious import, and believe that a fpeedy inveftigation and final decifion is of great moment to the commonwealth.

Wherefore, they fubmit the following refolution:

Refolved, That the prefident of the United States be requefted to caufe an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be filed by the attorney general againft Richard Baffet, one of the faid petitioners, for the purpofe of deciding judicially on their claims.

Read and made the order of the day for Wednefday next.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'ry.

It is rumoured, that *another* alteration has been made as to Mr. Monroe's miffion. Of the credulity of the report, it is impoffible for us to judge. We have heard it from various fources of equal refpectability; but fhall nevertheleis, not pretend to vouch for its authenticity.

It is faid, that Mr. Monroe inftead of proceeding to Madrid or Paris, is to take his paffage in the Britifh Packet now at New-York, for England; where in conjunction with Mr King a repreffentation, of mutual importance to both countries, is to be made to the court of St. James. By the iffue of this the two miniflers are to be guarded in their fubfequent negociations with France or Spain.

Several circumftances which have reached the public ear, tend to corroborate this rumor. As to the nature of the repreffentation to be made, there is much conjecture, but nothing more. Within the laft week the agents of our government having been buying Engliih bills to a conffiderable amount. This has fharpened the public curiofity—Some have fuppofed that thefe purchafes are connected with the *grant of two millions* propofed in the late fecret meetings of Congrefs, and that this grant has originated in Mr. Monroe's miffion—Others are bold enough to imagine that Mr. Jefferfon, perceiving the boundlefs extent of Bonaparte's ambition, is at length determined to unite in refifting that fpirit of domination fo hoftile to the peace and happinefs of the univerfe—that in purfuing this plan, he has fixed upon England as the only effective barrier which can be oppofed to the overwhelming torrent—that overtures to this effect are to be made, preliminary to an attempt to negociate with Bonaparte. It is fuppofed that by this procedure, Mr. Monroe will appear at the court of Bonaparte in a form more impreffive and commanding than if he were not to poffefs the influence of the Britifh Cabinet. It is alfo very rationally believed, that Bonaparte viewing the good underftanding which fubfifts between the United States and Great Britain, and appriied, that in the event of his refufing juftice to the former, they will unite in repreffing his inifolence, will receive our *folicittaions* with a temper of mildnefs and complacency.

Thefe are the themes which conftitute the converfation of our political circles. Of their foundation and verity we are unable to judge, *Ph. Gazette.*

There is a rumor in town, that a ferious mifunderftanding has lately taken place at Waffhington, between the prefident and fome of his warmeft congreffional friends. To what caufe the mifunderftanding is to be attributed is not yet known. It is conjectured, however, that the devotees of popularity in congrefs, having difcovered that the public voice is uplifted againft their fecret proceedings recommended by the prefident, and the feeble and pufillanimous executive meafures on the fubject of Louifiana, have at length determined to defert their hero, and thus fecure to themfelves the *affections of the "fovereign people."* Be this as it may, it is a fact, that general Smith has talked very loudly about the "country being on the eve of war," and the neceffity of "expending whatever money can be fpared in making preparations for that event." He alfo called the prefident's favorite plan of erecting a dry dock, at Waffhington, *mis timed project.*

Doctor Euftis not only called the plan a *project*, but went into a long difcuffion, to fhew that it was an *ill-judged* and *fooliih project.*

And, my lord Bacon "did not think this a proper time to vote for expending a million of money, and probably more, for the purpofe of making an experiment upon a *project*, the fuccefs of which, to fay the leaft, was *extremely problematical.* It was of no confequence to him with whom the *project* originated, nor by whom it had been recommended; he confidered it as a *project for expending millions* of dollars of the public money, and the meafure having been recommended by the *prefident*, was no argument with him why he fhould vote for it."

Alas! Who fhall decide, fays the caricature, when doctors difagree!!

[Com. Adv.]

CALLENDER has been recently confined in Richmond Goal, by order of three juftices, for refufing to give bonds for his good behavior, on the complaint of GEORGE HAY, Efq. for a libel. We are happy to learn he has been releafed by order of the Court for Henrico County.—We have confidered the procedure of an arbitrary ftretch of power, and an unwarrantable reftraint upon the liberty of the Preis. *National Ægis.*

The Rev Mr. EMMERSON (author of the celebrated Eafterday Sermon, the intemperance of which has excited the indignation of the Engliih Critics) has been chofen Chaplain of the Senate of the ftate of Maffachufetts, in the room of the late Rev. Doctor Thatcher. *Mer. Adv.*

—MARRIAGES—

On Saturday evening laft, Mr. JOHN LESLIE, to Mrs. MYERS.

On the fame evening, Mr JOHN ALLAN, merchant, to the much admired Miis FANNY VALENTINE, all of this city.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

January, 27th. 1803.

Dr. The Public Treafury between the 1ft of October 1802, and the 20th day of January 1803, both inclufive.

		Dolls.	*Cts.*
To balance per fettlement on the 1ft of Oct. 1802,		87,521	57
Received from that period, viz.			
From fheriffs for arrearages of the revenue tax of	1783	540	43
	1786	1,283	33
	1790	2,484	28
	1791	47	20
	1792	115	48
	1796	716	47
	1798	546	9
	1799	2,238	36
	1800	4,059	54
And on account of the revenue of	1801	73,832	64
From fundry perfons on account of the purchafe of unappropriated land,		384	76
Clerks,		6,742	71
Infpectors of Tobacco,		6,625	7
Sundry perfons for the redemption of their land returned for the non-payment of the taxes due thereon,		122	60
Sundry perfons on divers accounts,		3,507	57
Sheriffs on account of militia fines,		72	74
The Regifter of the land office, on account of fees,		510	
Sheriffs on account of the arrearages of the certificate taxes,		1,366	25
Errors Exceped. Dollars		192,717	9

Cr. The Public Treafury, between the 1ft of October 1802, and the 20th day of January 1803, both inclufive.

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
By amount of diffurfements and difcounts from the firft day of October, 1802, to the 20th of January 1803, (both inclufive) as appears by the receipts; the correfponding vouchers examined and deftroyed by the committee,	127,973	32
Tobacco admitted in difcount of the arrearages of the revenue tax, fince the firft of October laft, which at the rates at which faid tobacco was received by law amounts to	130	37
Balance due from the Treafury on the 20th of January, 1803,	64,613	40
Dollars	192,717	9

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treafurer.

Received of the committee appointed by the General Affembly to examine the the accounts of William Berkeley, late Treafurer, from the firft day of October laft, to the time that the duties of that office devolved on me as the Treafurer elect of the prefent General Affembly, the quantity of 2,707 pounds of tobacco, which at the rates at which it was by law received into the Treafury, amounts to 130 dollars and 37 cents, and the fum of 64,613 dollars and 40 cents in fpecie; being the balance found by the faid committee to be due from the Treafury at the time of the faid William Berkeley's going out of that office.

WILLIAM MOSELEY.

Treafury, January 24th, 1803.

And the aforefaid report was, upon the queftion being put thereupon, agreed to by the houfe.

On motion, Refolved, that the accounts of the late Treafurer, William Berkeley, from the 1ft day of October 1802, to the 20th day of January 1803, both inclufive, as reported by the comittee, do now pafs, and that a copy of this refolution be furnifhed the late Treafurer.

By virtue of a Deed of Truft executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, Junr. and Patrick Anderfon, to fecure Benjamin Tolar on account of his fecurityfhip for the faid Thilman, as Deputy under Thomas Tinfley, late fheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for fale, at public Auction, for ready money, on the 22d of the prefent month (February) at Hanover Court-Houfe, it being Court day, the Court-Houfe

Tract of Land

(Subject to Mrs. Thilman's Dower)

CONTAINING by Eftimation 700 Acres, and adjoining the Land of William Pollard and others; or fo much thereof as will be fufficient to raife the fum of £ 304: 2: 3 with intereft on £ 130 thereof for about thirteen months, and the coft and charges of executing the faid truft.

The Truftees.

Hanover, Feb. 2nd, 1803. 5t

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Pl'ff. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Hylton, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindsay, under the firm of John Dunlop and Company, Pl'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel: *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, and John Dunlop and Company, Pl'ffs. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
William Wilson, Def't.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiffs' bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with John & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly completed one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and Staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/ 6d, and for 50 lbs. Hominy 3/ 3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

January 1, 1803.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg, the 16th day of October 1802.

Burwell Bacon and Anna his wife, and Edwin Tyes, Plts.
AGAINST
Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly executor of John Kelly, dec'd. William Shans, administrator, &c. of John Hughson, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the said John Kelly, deceased, Defts.

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly, widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,
ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg the 13th day of October, 1802.

Carter B. Berkeley, son and devisee of Edmund Berkeley, Pltff.
AGAINST
James Gibson and Frances his wife, devisee of Philip Edward Jones, and the said James Gibson executor of the testament of the said Philip Edward Jones, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, Defts.

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,
ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (e2awtf)

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States' Stock
AND FOR
Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

FOR SALE,
A Handsome Curricle,
WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to
TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN
AND
COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumroy, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Mr. Fitzwhylsonn

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Richmond, that he has removed his SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Gentlemen to the West side of the Creek, to the long yellow house on the Back-street, formerly occupied by Mr. John Banks as a counting-house—near where Mr. William Nicolson formerly lived.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. [1aw3t]

The thorough-bred Horse
Northumberland,



FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now rising eight years old, and in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season (which will commence on the 1st day of March) at my stable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, SIX the single leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either case—the insurance money to be sent with the mare; if she should not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. Notes of hand, for the season, will be expected with the mares, payable the first day of September; which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the last day of July, when the season will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good pasturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furnished, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The strictest attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horse Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakespeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be easily known by advertising to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inserted here) who run him at Richmond and Petersburg, where he was nearly distancing (the second heat) Maria, who run with so much success to the Southward.

J. BALL.

Ditchley, January 2, 1803. 8tf

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—TO WIT—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,483 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 433 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the Scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. epif.